DEC 1951 51-48 CONFIDENTIAL CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY INFORMATION REPORT COUNTRY USSR SUBJECT Armed Forces Supplied with Field Telephone and Telegraph Cables by the 'Sevkabel' plant in Leningrad/Technical Qualities/Insulating Cover/ Improved Cable Layer for Rapid Laying of Underground Cables/Description of New Cable Layer DATE DISTR. 5 3607 1954 THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 78 TO THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OF NEVE

NO. OF PAGES 2 NO. OF ENCLS.

SUPP. TO REPORT NO.

TION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIFT BY AN IMAUTHORIZED PERSON I THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

"My information dates through late July 54.

ı.

"The Leningrad plant 'Sevkabel' supplies the armed forces of the USSR 2. with field telephone and telegraph cables with technical specifications as follows:

Designation	Current-c	onductors Insulation	Outside Weight diameter kg/km	Ohmic resistance Ohm/km.
PTF-7 PTF-8 PTF-3 x 2	2 x 0.3	5 x 0.3 rubber	3 13.2	110
PTF-7 x 2 PTF-8 x 2	2 x 0.3	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	6 27	220
PTG-6 PTG-7	1 x 0.51 1 x 0.41	5 x 0.4 " 5 x 0.4 "	4.4 28	115
PTG-19	7 x 0.41	J 3 U.4	4.3 27 4.4 27	45 45
RTG	7 x 0.5	**	7.5 110	14
ORTF	2 x 0.5	,	14.3-5.3 40-45	55
MRK-1 x 4 LTFK	4 x 0.3 1 x 0.28	3 x 0.3 " 6 x 0.2 "	11 150	52
	1 % 0.20	0 x 0.2	2 6	250

3. "In recent years 'chlorovinil' (or chlorvinil) has been used as insulating material for field cables instead of rubber. Composition is as follows:

> Resin (pitch?) Dibutylphthalate Savol 8.9% Golowax 8.9% Calcium stearate 1.8%

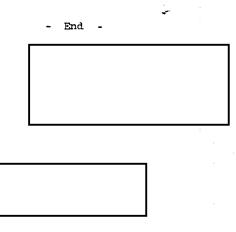
> > CONFIDENTIAL

DISTRIBUTION - STATE ARMY AIR NAVY FBI ORR EV

This report is for the use within the USA of the Intelligence components of the Departments Agencies indicated above. It is not to be transmitted oversess without the concurrence of the originating office through the Assistant Director of the Office of Collection and Dissemination, CIA.

25X1 25X1 CONFIDENTIAL Page Two Quality: Tensile strength 190-210 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> Disintegration temperature 186° C 40° C Resistance to colu 4. "In the Soviet armed forces, field cables are usually laid 'underground'. For rapid underground laying, 'Brodski's improved cable layer' (oblegchenny kabeleukladchik Brodskogo) is used. This cable-layer is a 'one-axle trailing steel frame with digger and may be attached to any tractor, tank, etc. 5. "The digger mounted under the steel frame is equipped with a tube

- through which the cable falls to the bottom of the slit. On the frame there is a drum for the cable rolls.
- 6. "When the cable-layer moves, the cable is unrolled from the drum and falls through the tube of the digger onto the bottom of the slit. The speed of laying is determined by the speed of movement of the towing tractor or tank.
- 7. "Diggers of the latest models of cable-layers cut a slit 70-80 cm. in depth into the ground.
- "The cable-layer does not throw out any earth onto the surface of the ground. The slit and torn ground are hidden by the passage of the caterpillar of the tractor. The only thing that remains visible 8. on the ground is the track of the caterpillar.
- 9. "Whenever the digger meets an obstacle in the earth which it cannot cut, the protective appliance connecting the digger to the frame' automatically releases the digger from the frame of the cable-layer. The digger with the cable remains in the earth in front of the obstacle while the tractor with the frame attached to it moves on. It is then easy to remove the digger from the slit and and lay the cable by hand around the obstacle. Thereafter, a hole is dug, and the digger placed in it. When this is done, the digger with the cable is again connected to the frame and can continue its work. The cablelayer is provided with a device which rings an electric bell whenever the veins of the cable are broken. The most suitable speed of laying a cable is four km. per hour. The cable layers are not adapted for use in rocky and stony ground".



25X1

25X1